FAMILY LIFE

Vol. XVII, No. 1 JANUARY, 1957 Edited by Paul Popenoe

The American Catholic Family

How the ideals of a minority group have survived and can be maintained in a complex, transitional society, is the main subject of a new book by Jesuit sociologist, John L. Thomas, of St. Louis University. This group, comprising nearly one-fifth of the nation's entire population, faces the same difficulties as everyone else but in addition, it is subject to constant disintegration through outgroup marriage and there is also evidence "of considerable apathy, compromise, and defection" on the part of its members. Yet there are various forms of family programs and movements under way which, if extended, promise " a veritable renaissance of Christian family life."

Much of the book is naturally given over to a discussion of Roman Catholic ideology and doctrines, but there is also a comprehensive survey of evidence on many aspects of family life. Mixed marriages make up well on to one-half of all marriages into which members of the church enter,—if those which the church regards as invalid are added to the valid ones. Women are much more likely than men to marry outside the church. The breakage (by divorce) of these mixed marriages is conspicuoulsy large, but mainly among the "invalid" ones, the author holds.

What effect do mixed marriages have on the faith of the Catholic party? In some studies, half of the Catholics had given up their faith after a few years. Moreover, "approximately 40% of all children born of mixed marriages are either unbaptized, or are baptized in a Protestant sect, or are baptized only, that is, they receive no formal instruction in the faith." Since "there is good reason to believe that this rate (of mixed marriages) will gradually increase," it represents one of the most serious threats to the church; and taking a broader view, it represents a serious threat to the stability of marriage in general, since so many of these marriages fail.

Analyzing cases that appeared before the (church) separation court in the Chicago archdiocese, Dr. Thomas reports that they were characterized by short acquaintance, short or no period of formal engagement, youthful age at marriage,—all factors that have been found unfavorable to success in any marriage.

Liquor appears in these cases to be one of the major factors associated with a family break-up. It may be a direct cause or merely a consequence of other factors,

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Monthly service bulletin of the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
FAMILY RELATIONS
5287 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles 27, California
Price $1 a year, 10c a copy.

of course, but in either event "is it not strange that marriage preparation courses seldom refer to the danger of drink? The assumption seems to be that if individuals aer happily married they will not drink, at least, not to the extent that this might harm family relationships and endanger the union. The overwhelming testimony of the present study throws serious doubt on this assumption . . . Here is a habit which strikes at the very heart of well-established family relationships through its concomitant evils of non-support, cruelty, and abuse, infidelity, lack of companionship, and loss of prestige . . . It is time that Americans make a reappraisal of their position and start to look upon drinking as a widespread *social* problem having radically disastrous effects on the basic unit of society."

Incidentally, Dr. Thomas suggests that premarital instruction of young people should take more account of long-range factors. It is too often limited to dealing with conditions that may be met in the first months of marriage—sexual adjustment, budget, and so on. The counselor seems to assume that if a good start is made, the couple will go ahead indefinitely without serious difficulty. This point of view is unrealistic. "What may appear as excellent adjustment at one stage may prove to be a poor foundation for the next."

Dealing with "non-typical cases," the author comments that "the high rate of abortion, illegitimacy, and premarital conception offers a thought-provoking comentary on contemporary dating and courtship practices." He underlines a fact of the greatest importance when he writes, "In the final analysis, no matter what one may hold concerning the causes of maladjustment in marriage, it is obvious that success in marriage depends largely on the desire of the marriage partners to make a success of their union."

The last one-fourth of the book takes up Programs for Survival,—primarily, of course, the survival of the Roman Catholic minority about whom the book is written, but much of what is said will apply to marriage and family life in general. Naturally, he holds that any program must begin by understanding and acceptance of the doctrines of his church. Among "restorations" needed he cites the restoration of parental roles, the restoration of the Catholic concept of sex; and he also discusses interestingly "the reappraisal of womanhood" and the sociology of the parish.

In 1949 the American hierarchy pointed out what they characterized as "a calculated attack upon family life" in the modern world. They warned Americans that this attack on the family constitutes "a present danger, more fearsome than the atomic bomb." Dr. Thomas outlines numerous movements under way to counter this threat: not merely the numerous organizations at local and national levels but the Cana Conference Movement and the Christian Family Movement. He finds encouragement in the large part which the laity are taking in these ways.

(THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC FAMILY, by John L. Thomas. Pp. 471, price $7.65 from Prentice-Hall, 70 Fifth ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1956.)

Research Notes

MUTATIONS in the germ plasm of men

are more frequent than among women, in the opinion of J. B. S. Haldane. If true, this would offer another explanation for the higher death rate of males. *(Annals of Human Genetics,* May, 1956.)

SURVEYING census figures of 1950, the Bureau of the Census reports that women college graduates who had been married 10 years or more had about half as many children as married women who had not completed the seventh grade of school. It estimates that married women need an average of about 2500 children per 1000 if the population is to be maintained from one generation to the next. Women who had graduated from college produced 1926.

OTHER CENSUS STUDIES find that the median age at which men and women first marry has not changed much since 1950. About half the men who ever marry now do so before the age of 23, half the women before the age of 20. Proportion of nonwhite persons married but living apart from their spouses is three or four times as high as that for white persons. Farm women had a slightly higher proportion married and lower proportions widowed and divorced than nonfarm women; while among men the lowest percent married is in the rural-farm population. There is only about half as high a proportion of divorced males on the farms as in the cities.

SYPHILIS increased in the nation during 1956, according to U. S. Public Health Service figures. Dr. Nicholas J. Fiumara, head of the VD division of the Massachusetts State Health Department, commenting on the 100% increase in his own state, explained it by saying that "the sex habits of our people are getting worse."

RECENT STUDY from the Menninger Foundation emphasizes that the psychiatrists most successful in practice are those of sound, well-integrated personality, happily married, and good citizens. The psychiatrists with inadequate personalities, histories of failure in various ways including marriage, were doing an unsatisfactory job.

MORE THAN 17 million people in U.S. suffer from allergic diseases, according to a survey by the American Foundation for Allergic Diseases. Heredity and family influences are the major factors.

AT LEAST one in every 10 Americans who make up what might be called the "general public" must be classified as mentally ill, according to a survey in Baltimore which left out of account all individuals in mental hospitals or other institutions and disregarded "minor personality defects and mild mental retardation." The researchers said that "mental illness may be twice as frequent among women as among men."

Notes From the AIFR

WORKSHOP in family life education will be offered by Paul Popenoe and Roy E. Dickerson at Stout State College, Menomonie, Wisconsin, during the week of June 17. A similar workshop last summer brought 500 applicants for registration, while the college could accommodate only 250. This year's workshop will give the other 250 their chance! Dr. Popenoe and Mr. Dickerson will also put on a similar workshop at Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia, during the week of July 29. Details about each of these can be had by addressing the director of the Summer Session at the college in question.

MEMBERS of the Institute staff will

put on a conference and workshop in family life education at Flagstaff, Ariz., on Feb. 8 and 9. A similar conference was held at Chapman College, Orange, Calif., Jan. 16.

PROSPECTUS and complete program of the Tenth Annual Summer Workshop in the Techniques of Counseling, to be offered at the AIFR August 5 through 17, is now available.

LESS WORK, MORE FUN, FOR HOMEMAKERS, popular course at the AIFR, will again be offered beginning Monday evening, Feb. 4, at 7:30 o'clock. Leader is Mrs. F. Graff Sinclair. A new feature of the series will be a meeting directed particularly to husbands, with the title, "The man in the house: tested ways in which he can make life easier for himself without making it harder for his wife." Write for complete outline of this course.

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Soviet Education Takes New Tack

Soviet families, who were expected to educate their own children to become good Communists, have failed to do so, and the political dictators are now taking over the job and excluding parents altogether. This seems to be the meaning of far-reaching but little noticed policies, first announced by Khrushchev at the party's 20th Congress a year ago and since then steadily broadened and made more specific by all the organs of the party, particularly Pravda and the professional educational journals.

Parents are to be freed completely from family responsibilities after the child is weaned,—so to speak. They will thus be free to give all their time to the State. Children will be turned over, first to the nursery, then the kindergarten, and from the age of seven to 18, to boarding schools which will have them for 24 hours a day, 52 weeks in the year. These boarding schools represent the significant part of the new policy and are intended to become universal, although their spread has been admittedly slow and vigorously fought by many educators. The pupils in the boarding schools will give part of their time to study, part (from the earliest years) to work.

This, as a long and richly-documented analysis points out in *L'Enfance dans le Monde* (Paris, Nov., 1956) represents a return to the policies adopted in the first years after the November, 1917, Revolution. At that time attempts were made virtually to abolish the family. These attempts failed and for more than three decades the Party Line has been to praise the family and strengthen it. The present complete reversal in policy is expected to produce youngsters more successfully indoctrinated with communist principles, and at the same time to augment the labor force.

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Educational Notes

AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSN. will hold its 34th annual meeting in Chicago, March 7, 8, and 9. Topics include the changing role of the family, mental health aspects of lowered marriage age, as well as many child development problems.

FELLOWSHIPS in counseling (marriage and family) are offered by the Merrill Palmer School, 71 Ferry ave., E., Detroit 2, Mich. The leader, Dr. Aaron L. Rutledge, will be happy to correspond with interested persons. Ordinary fellowship for the academic year is $1,000, with possible supplementary grants for dependents up to a maximum of $3,000.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY LIFE STUDY TOUR, 1957, will be led by Dr. Paul H. Landis (Washington State College) an

his daughter Judith. Special attention will be given to Scandinavia, but the tour (June 26-Aug. 16) will also include England, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France. Get particulars from General Tours, 595 Madison ave., New York 22, N.Y.

UNDERSTANDING MASCULINE-FEMININE ROLES, is the general subject of a workshop (July 1-12) at Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore. Director is Dr. Lester A. Kirkendall, professor of family life.

MANY PARENTS feel that they can not afford to send youngsters to college; yet more than 15,000 scholarships go begging, and are uncalled-for, each year, says *S. Norman Feingold* in *The Career News,* Dec., 1956.

POSSIBILITY OF IDENTIFYING, in advance, those boys and girls who are likely to become juvenile delinquents, has been the subject of numerous studies, one of them producing the *Kvaraceus Scale.* Two sociologists, Joseph K. Balogh and Charles J. Rumage, have examined this critically in *Juvenile Delinquency Proneness* (Public Affairs Press, 419 New Jersey ave., S.E., Washington 3, D.C., 1956, pp. 35, price $1.) They conclude that the scale "is definitely a valuable contribution" and that their studies tend to corroborate it "but with some refined statistical exceptions."

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Inexpensive Pamphlets

GENETIC ASPECTS OF POPULATION REPLACEMENT, by Frederick Osborn, pp. 6, price 25c from American Eugenics Soc., 230 New York 17, N.Y.

DIRECTORY OF 3,300 16mm Film Libraries, pp. 198, price 70c from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. (Catalog No. FS 5.3:956/12.)

STERILIZATION: basic facts for educators and their students, folder, free on request to Human Betterment Assn. of America, 32 W. 58th st., New York 19, N.Y.

NEEDLEPOINTS: the everyday tensions in a woman's life, free on request to Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.

IF YOUR CHILD HAS RHEUMATIC FEVER, free on application to American Heart Assn., 44 E. 23d st., New York 10, N.Y.

THE CHILD WHO IS MENTALLY RETARDED, pp. 23, price 10c from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. (Children's Bureau Folder No. 43-1956.)

A DISCUSSION GUIDE for questions about alcohol. 1. The Physiological Effects of Alcohol; 2. Community Opinions on Alcohol Problems; 3. Individual Attitudes toward Alcohol. Each 12 pp., price 50c for set of three from Publications Div., Yale Center of Alcohol Studies, 52 Hillhouse ave., Yale Sta., New Haven, Conn.

"SERVICES FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN," proceedings of the 1956 Spring Conference, pp. 134, free to those professionally concerned, on application to the Woods School for Exceptional Children, Langhorne, Pa.

NEW PERSPECTIVES FOR RESEARCH ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, ed. by Helen L. Witmer and Ruth Kotinsky. Pp. 92, price 30c from Supt.of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.—Children's Bureau Pub. No. 356—1956.

PARENTS CAN BE PROBLEMS, by Willa Norris and Buford Stefflre, pp. 11, price 50c from Occu-Press, 489 Fifth ave., New York 17, N.Y.; also TELEPHONITIS in the same series, same price.

These Socio-guidramas are playlets about 10 min. long to be followed by audience discussion.

SPOTTING THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT, mimeographed 9-page symposium, 35c from Russell J. Fornwalt, 33 Union Square W., New York 3, N.Y.

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Around the World

KIBBUTZIM, the collective agricultural settlements which are the backbone of Israel's economy, are losing favor with the female sex, according to Harry B. Ellis, one of the editors of the *Christian Science Monitor,* who made a careful study of the young nation. For every three persons who join a kibbutz nowadays, two withdraw, and it is usually the woman who sparks the withdrawal. One complaint is the ideal of sex equality is not put into practice — women complain that they are enthusiastically elected to all the "service" chores while men take the"primary work"in the fields and shops. Beyond this the women complain, as do working mothers in the United States, that the man puts in his eight hour day, then relaxes in his room, while his wife, who has also put in an eight-hour day, also has to clean, cook, and sew.

FIRST CASE in Italy, involving artificial insemination, has been heard by a civil court, the First Section of the Tribunal of Rome. A wife bore a child by artificial insemination from a donor, her husband giving full consent. Later the husband changed his mind and asked to have the boy declared illegitimate. After long consideration (the decision covered 70 pages of discussion) the court agreed, ordering that the child's birth certificate be changed to read "father unknown" and that he be forbidden to use the plaintiff's surname but be given a new one.

SPAIN has organized its first association of large families, with 3049 fathers, as members, representing 22,324 children.

SURVEYING the Australian family today, a group of 35 sociology students decided that it is "a close-knit unit." Men are taking a more active part in homemaking, and do most of the shopping especially on Saturdays; but the wife appears to have the final say about large expenditures. While women are going out into the labor market more than formerly, their part in public and political affairs is still minor.

COMPARING CANADIAN FAMILY LIFE with that of Holland, from which she emigrated, Mrs. John Heslinga of Regina, Sask., says the Dutch home is stronger. Recreation over there is based on the family unit, she recalls, while in Canada she found recreation to be highly centrifugal. She thinks Canadians marry too early, often on the basis of puppy love. "What happens to the children of such marriages? The parents fight, the children would rather roam the streets than be at home, and they escape as soon as possible, often into a premature marriage which repeats the bad cycle."

CHURCH OF ENGLAND has postponed until next May a ruling on whether to allow divorced persons who remarry to receive the sacraments of the church.

FAMILY COUNSELING should be provided by the government, in the rural districts of Saskatchewan, said a Royal Commission on Agriculture and rural life, after a comprehensive survey of needs of the province. It pointed out that rural families were in great need of information and assistance to meet all sorts of problems, and that this could be given only through a great extension of adult education.

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

STRAIGHT TO THE HEART, by George Lawton. Pp. 347 (no index), price $5 from International Universities Press, 227 W. 13th st., New York 11, N.Y., 1956.

A prominent psychologist offers "a personal account of thoughts and feelings while undergoing heart surgery," and his wife adds a supplement telling of her own feelings. This is a unique contribution,—not merely an exciting family drama but a full education concerning many aspects of heart disease.

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AGEING IN INDUSTRY, by F. leGros and Agnes C. Dunn. Pp. 150, price $7.50 from Philosophical Library, 15 7. 40th st., New York 16, N.Y., 1956.

The age at which a man is obliged to quit his job, and his chance of finding another job thereafter, are matters of concern to almost every family. This is a survey of British experience. Occupations into which men are most likely to move in late life include gardener, messenger, porter, watchman, janitor, small retailer, and lodging or boarding house keeper. The authors have opened up a field of inquiry which might well be pursued farther in the U.S.A.

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BECOMING A MOTHER, by Theodore R. Seidman. Pp. 264, price $3.50 from David McKay company, 55 Fifth ave,. New York 3, N.Y., 1956.

Part 1 on conception is excellent. Part II changes this impression. Following a detailed and comparatively accurate consideration of "natural childbirth" which gives cautious and limited approval (p. 60:) "The influence of Dr. Read, on the whole, has been a healthy one" and (p. 60:) "The kernel of truth in Dr. Read's teaching is that there is no substitute for a feeling of deep confidence to make childbirth a satisfying experience, that there are no shortcuts to the attainment of this confidence.") Dr. Seidman shatters the impression by unwillingness to accept the tremendous weight of experimental evidence that such preparation is effective. He does this by a semantic trick of using absolute perfection, in terms of the *complete* absence of *all fear* as his criterion of value instead of mere improvement of the overall experience of giving birth. (On page 62,) he states: "In place of the fear of pain, the pregnant woman develops a fear of drugs and instruments." This is patently inaccurate. "May develop" would be less destructive and misleading. But nowhere is the agency which produced this "exchange of fears" indicated. Presumably it is Dr. Read's writings or pre-natal instruction based on Read's ideas. Dr. Seidman further confuses the reader by stating that "One cannot expound the Read dogma . . . without evoking a concept of pain as punishment" . . . On page 64 he deals the final blow: According to him the Read method is for the hysterical and those who wish to test themselves. But the average well-balanced young woman . . . " 'natural childbirth' is not for her." Part II is further weakened by a paucity of information on the very important matter of nutrition for the pregnant woman. In his discussion of fees he is careful to make no mention of any of the many well-established group pre-payment plans. Except for a rather complete explanation of the significance of the Rh

factor, this section on hygiene is skimpy, inadequate, and often inaccurate. For exaample on page 134 he says "During pregnancy, with the weight of your growing baby extending out in front, your back has to be further arched." His ignorance of body mechanics is incredible. Part III contains some vivid and amusing descriptions of how the heavily medicated woman behaves. This alone will make Read converts out of most of the readers of the book. There is no consideration of the matter of lactation or preparation for it.—*Mary Jane Hungerford, Ph.D.*

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CHILD DEVELOPMENT, by Elizabeth B. Hurlock. Pp. 704, price $6 from McGraw-Hill Book Co., 30 W. 4nd st., New York 36, N.Y., 1956

That a third edition of this book (first published in 1942) is now demanded, is good evidence of its usefulness. Dr. Hurlock of the University of Pennsylvania has prepared it as a college textbook with extensive bibliography and lists of films.

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LIVING ALONE, by Beryl Conway Cross. Pp. 159, price $3.50 from Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th st., New York 16, N.Y., 1956.

While this is an English book, much of it applies to North Americans, and any young woman will find good suggestions on how to make herself comfortable, make her apartment attractive, and maintain her mental health.

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PERVERSIONS: psychodynamics and therapy, ed. by Sandor Lorand. Pp. 307 (no index), price $5 from Random House, 457 Madison ave., New York 22, N.Y., 1956.

Sixteen papers by outstanding psychoanalysts, dealing only with sexual perversions. The book will interest those who are prepared to follow and accept abstruse psychoanalytic speculations. Perversion is an expression of the whole personality structure, Dr. Lorand insists in the concluding chapter, and "just as no one specific reason or situation can be pointed out as responsible for any perversion, no one unique and universal therapeutic procedure may be prescribed."

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I FOUND MY WAY, the autobiography of Margery Wilson. Pp. 296 (no index), price $4.95 from J. B. Lippincott Co., East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa., 1956.

Former movie actress, lecturer, director of a Charm School, and prolific writer on love and marriage and many other topics, Sarah Barker Strayer (universally known under her stage name of Margery Wilson) has lived a full life, which she here describes entertainingly and instructively. Two happy marriages and one divorce, and a remarkably interesting family background, are important parts of the picture.

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PSYCHOPATHY AND DELINQUENCY, by William and Joan McCord. Pp. 230, price $6.50 from Grune and Stratton, 381 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1956.

The psychopath is asocial. His conduct often brings him into conflict with society. The psychopath is driven by primitive desires and an exaggerated craving for excitement. In his self-centered search for pleasure, he ignores restrictions of his culture. The psychopath is highly impulsive. He is a man for whom the moment is a segment of time detached from all others. His actions are unplanned and guided by his whims. The psychopath is aggressive. He has learned

few socialized ways of coping with his frustations. The psychopath feels little, if any, guilt. He can commit the most appalling acts, yet view them without remorse. The psychopath has a warped capacity for love. His emotional relationships, when they exist, are meager, fleeting, and designed to satisfy his own desires. These last two traits, guiltlessness and lovelessness, conspicuously mark the psychopath as different from other men, in the opinion of the authors (psychologists and educators at Harvard), and they cite evidence that at least one-fifth of all delinquents and criminals fall in this category. What is the origin of this syndrome? "There seem to be two causes. First, severe rejection (by the parents and others) by itself can cause psychopathy. Second, mild rejection, in combination with damage to the brain area (probably the hypothalamus) which normally inhibits behavior, causes psychopathy. But they consider rejection the most important factor. Treatment of the adult has generally been considered hopeless, though there are a few cases where prolonged psychotherapy seems to have produced favorable results. Treatment of the youngster — child or adolescent — is more promising, if it involves an attack from all sides, which they call milieu therapy. Experience of the Wiltwyck School in New York, directed by Ernst Papanek, is described and analyzed in detail—this is the most important new contribution of this book on an extremely important and neglected subject. The authors have written clearly and convincingly and deserve wide reading.

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MARRIED MATRIMONY, by Rev. Carl J. Tilton. Pp. 78 (paper covers, no index), price $1 from the author, 1928 W. 146th st., Gardena, Calif.

Frank and sensible discussion, mainly of the problem of sex adjustment.

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WOMEN OF FORTY, by M. E. Landau. Pp. 49 (no index), price $2.50 from Philosophica l Library, 15 E. 40th st., New York 16, N.Y., 1956.

Dr. Landau is a British gynecologist, herself a mother, and this booklet was printed in Great Britain. Her advice is sound and simply written. Objection might be taken to her misleading implication that the menopause occurs at the age of 40—she does not actually say so, and of course knows better (the average age is 49), but the reader might easily get such an impression from such statements as "Life begins at 40 . . . as they lay down the possibility of motherhood," etc.

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THE CHALLENGE OF CHILDREN, by a cooperative parents' group. Pp. 191 (no index), price $3.75 from William Morrow & Co., 425 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1957.

Ten parents associated with the Mothers' and Childrens' Educational Foundation (directed by Dr. Martha Frank) in Pacific Palisades, Calif., prepared the material for this book, inspired by a love of their job and an optimistic readiness to prepare themselves to be more understanding and effective parents. They want to "help prevent parental delinquency." Stressing the need for continuous creative interaction between mother and child, they demand that parents set a good example—among many other contributions to their children.

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PROGRESS IN PSYCHOTHERAPY, 1956, ed. by Frieda Fromm-Reichmann and J. L. Moreno. Pp. 352, price $7.50 from Grune & Stratton, 381 Fourth ave., New

York 16, N.Y., 1956.

Forty-one specialists, nearly all of them M.D.'s, survey the progress of psychotherapy here and abroad, in this very interesting volume. Since most therapy is done, not by psychiatrists and psychologists, but by clergymen, teachers, and others, the book actually has a wide appeal. It is impossible even to summarize the immense amount of material presented. John C. Whitehorn of Johns Hopkins university insists, as do many others, that the decisive factor in success is the personality of the counselor; J. L. Moreno concludes, "It may be said bluntly: the personality of the therapist is the skill." Several writers point out that counselors using the most varied techniques get the same results, if they are equally competent; that it is useless to waste much time on the past,—diagnosis and "insight" are of less value than going to work on the problem, and that given a little start in the right direction, the client will often "cure" himself. Too often, Gregory Zilboorg comments, "We forget that psychotherapy is an art, an intuitive art," while Wendell Muncie reminds counselors that progress depends upon making it a cooperative project with the client. Jules H. Masserman deplores the mysticism and magic which he thinks tend still to color some psychiatry. Several valuable papers stress the importance of group therapy. This is a volume that will repay study by many persons who deal with human nature but who have not thought of themselves as "psychotherapists."

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NEUROTIC INTERACTION IN MARRIAGE, ed. by Victor W. Eisenstein. Pp. 352, price 5.50 from Basic Books, 59 Fourth ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1956.

The Psychiatric Forum Group in New York City brought together 25 specialists, mostly psychoanalysts or social workers who use the psychoanalytic approach in their work, to present their ideas of the problem areas in modern marriage and incidentally the methods of dealing with marital problems. This represents an approach which has not been very successful and is rapidly becoming outmoded. The reader will find the usual glittering generalities, e.g., "The problem of marriage is identical with the problem of the universal neurosis," and the usual farfetched if not imaginary interpretations of behavior, but he will find remarkably little help in his own problems or those of persons with whom he deals professionally.

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OF ALL EUROPEAN SCHOOL CHILDREN, 40% are seriously underprivileged, according to Ministerialrat Dr. Heinrich Peter, speaking at the first conference of the International Teachers Workshop in Salzburg. His criterion was that their mothers were working outside the home, or they were orphans, or their family life was inharmonious.

TWO BOOKS by the French writer, Simone de Beauvoir, have been condemned by the Vatican and placed on the Index of prohibited books: *The second sex* and *The mandarins*. The former attracted wide attention when it appeared in 1949.

IN BAVARIA the number of child suicides has increased steadily since the end of the world war and now is far above a hundred each year. Children from 11 to 13 are particularly prone to panic over fear of punishment for something they have done. "Suicides due to disappointment in love" are few among girls from 15 to 17 years of age but more frequent among boys of the same age.

PRACTICAL HELP FOR COUNSELORS

The American Institute of Family Relations offers invaluable material, to be found nowhere else, for the many people called upon to help others in dealing with personal and family problems. In addition to the Correspondence Course in Counseling (see next page), the Institute has prepared a number of unique pamphlets, the most recent being:

Pub No. 524. MARRIAGE COUNSELING. PRICE.....25c
Marriage counseling is largely a matter of re-educating one or both partners. Everyone has a right to expect from marriage emotional and economic security, companionship, sexual partnership, and children. Four rules for successful marriage counseling are given.

Pub. No. 526. THE PRACTICE OF MARRIAGE COUNSELING: A paper presented to the third International Conference on Planned Parenthood, Nov. 24 to Dec. 1, 1952, by Paul Popenoe, Sc.D. 35c

An illuminating and concise discussion of twelve pitfalls which beset many counselors, and how to avoid them. Aids for formulating a provisional plan of treatment of the client.

Among the other popular pamphlets for counselors are:

Pub. No. 502 MARITAL COUNSELING WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FRIGIDITY 35c

Pub. No. 506. AGGRESSIVENESS AND ITS TREATMENT. (Mimeographed) 10c

Pub. No. 517. SEXUAL INADEQUACY OF THE MALE.....1.00
The most practical, concise and explicit discussion available of the non-medical treatment of a very common condition which affects several million husbands in this country and Canada, and therefore affects an equal number of wives.

MIMEOGRAPHED SHEETS OF SUGGESTIONS for dealing with specific traits: increasing cordiality, decreasing submissiveness, decreasing rigidity, improving an over-critical temperament, improving a subjective temperament, increasing sympathy, increasing self-mastery, improving a nervous temperament, suggestions to clients who are low in "activity," suggestions to those who are over-active, suggestions for reducing over-aggressiveness, suggestions for dealing with depression. Complete set $1.00

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The Institute publishes more than a hundred books and pamphlets dealing with every phase of marriage and family life. Here are two popular ones:

1. PREPARING FOR MARRIAGE —

The Institute's widely known "Premarital Conference" pamphlet, dealing with sexual adjustment in marriage. It has proved to be just as valuable to many persons already married, as to those looking forward to marriage. Sold at $15 per hundred or $2.50 per dozen; single copy.....25c

23. BUILDING SEX INTO YOUR LIFE —

A Pamphlet intended for young men going into the army or industry; equally valuable for those in senior high school or college; but no less valuable to their sisters, parents, and educators. A simple statement of sexual ethics, constructive and soundly scientific. Sold at $15 per hundred or $2.50 per dozen; single copy 25c

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